

Hussein Plans To Visit Syria As Ties Grow

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein has accepted an invitation from President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to visit Damascus, Prime Minister Abdul Raouf al-Kasm of Syria said Wednesday.

Mr. Kasm said before leaving Amman after two days of political reconciliation talks with Jordan that a date for the visit would be announced later.

Diplomats said Hussein's trip, expected this month, would seal a rapprochement between the two neighboring countries that began in September after Arab League mediation.

The Syrian prime minister had more than eight hours of talks with Hussein and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai of Jordan.

Mohammed al-Khatib, the Jordanian information minister, said a joint communiqué would be issued in both capitals later.

The talks between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers were the fourth in a series of reconciliation meetings to overcome political disputes that led to border tension in 1980.

Jordan and Syria have differed on ways to achieve Middle East peace, over Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Iran-Iraq war.

Jordan supports Iraq and Mr. Arafat, while Syria backs Iran and anti-Arafat groups in the PLO. Both sides, however, are against direct peace talks with Israel.

The Amman-Damascus rapprochement has led to a drive for more economic ties.

Connecticut Student, 13, Shoots, Kills Custodian

PORTLAND, Connecticut — A 13-year-old student armed with a semiautomatic, 9mm rifle shot and killed a custodian at Portland Junior High School and injured the principal and a secretary, the state police said.

The youth, who also held a seventh-grade student hostage in a second-floor corridor of the school for nearly a half hour Tuesday, was captured after an aunt pleaded with him over the school's intercom system to throw the gun out a window, the police said. A police spokesman said he had no idea what provoked the shooting.

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Dr. Yevgeni Chazov of the Nobel prize-winning international physicians group, delivering the post-award lecture during which he criticized U.S. plans for a missile defense.

SDI Is Step Toward 'Catastrophe,' Soviet Winner of Peace Prize Says

OSLO — The Soviet co-president of the international group of physicians that won the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's space-based Strategic Defense Initiative constituted "one more step toward nuclear catastrophe."

But Dr. Yevgeni Chazov, the Soviet deputy health minister whose sharing in the award to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War prompted strong criticism from human rights organizations, insisted Wednesday that the group's program "is not a political declaration of either Communists or capitalists."

"It is what is demanded by reason, by people the world over who want to live," the Moscow cardiologist said in his post-award lecture. The peace prize was received Tuesday by Dr. Chazov and his co-president, Dr. Bernard Lown, professor of cardiology at the Harvard School of Public Health.

"The space shield" will mean one more step toward nuclear catastrophe, not only because it would cre-

ate temptation to effect a first strike with impunity," Dr. Chazov said. "Any defense will inevitably lead to the creation of the means to overcome it. Thus the spiral of the arms race—nuclear, conventional, laser and other—will again soar steeply, undermining strategic stability."

In an advance text of his post-award lecture, Dr. Lown said: "Every historic period has its Cassandra. Our era is the first in which prophecies of doom stem from objective scientific analyses."

He added, "Nearly a quarter of a century ago, a study by American physicians concluded that medicine, which in past wars mitigated misery and saved lives, had nothing to offer following nuclear war."

The awarding of the peace prize to the physicians group was criticized by human rights activists because Dr. Chazov signed a 1973 letter denouncing Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist. Mr. Sakharov, the only previous Soviet recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, won it in 1955.

The U.S. Senate adopted a reso-

lution calling on the Nobel selection committee to rescind the prize, and the British government criticized Dr. Chazov's sharing in the award.

The U.S., British and West German ambassadors to Norway were out of the country Tuesday in what was seen as a demonstration of unhappiness with the award.

Helsinki Watch Protests

The Helsinki Watch Committee formally protested the awarding of the peace prize to Dr. Chazov, United Press International reported from Washington.

The private U.S. organization sent a telegram Monday to the selection committee contending that conferring the prize on Dr. Chazov "would be a blow to the aspirations of those who long for peace throughout the world."

The committee, formed to monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights, said it would be satisfied if someone other than Dr. Chazov were selected to receive the prize on behalf of the physicians' group.

Soviet Replaces Navy Chief of 29 Years

MOSCOW — Admiral Sergei G. Gorshkov, commander of the Soviet Navy for 29 years, has been replaced, but would give no further details.

Western naval attachés in Moscow were unaware of the change, but speculated that it was because of Admiral Gorshkov's age rather than disfavor.

Little was known about Admiral Chernavin, 57, who has served as one of two first deputy commanders in chief of the navy since March 1982, the attachés said.

Since Mr. Gorshkov took office, new chiefs have been appointed to head the armed forces' powerful political department, the strategic rocket forces and the Soviet forces in East Germany.

According to rumors circulating among diplomats, Viktor G. Kulikov, 64, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces since 1977, also may be replaced soon.

the arrival of "Naval Commander-in-Chief Chernavin" in Tunis.

The ministry spokesman confirmed that Admiral Gorshkov had been replaced, but would give no further details.

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Military experts see Admiral Gorshkov, who held his post under five leaders, as one of the major figures in the Soviet Union's rise to the status of world military power.

Upon taking command, his first job was to dismantle the foundations of an obsolescent navy of large surface ships that had been planned by Stalin. He then oversaw the transformation of the fleet from small coastal ships that rarely ventured from the Baltic or Black seas.

The navy now numbers hundreds of modern vessels, including about 300 submarines, half of them nuclear-powered. Under Admiral Gorshkov, the submarine force has become the military's second most important strategic arm.

A theoretician who published books and articles, Admiral Gorshkov was believed to have personally convinced Khrushchev of the necessity of giving the Soviet Union a global naval presence.

In March he wrote in Krasnaya



Vladimir N. Chernavin

Zvezda that with its sophisticated new weaponry, the Soviet fleet could wipe out enemy targets on a worldwide scale.

Executions By Vigilantes Reported In Kampala

LONDON — A spate of vigilante executions in Kampala, capital of Uganda, has brought civil order there to the brink of collapse, the Times of London reported Wednesday.

"Once your main concern was avoiding the potholes in the road," the paper quoted Alan Williamson, a British businessman in Kampala, as saying. "Now you are steering round dead bodies."

The paper said that Mr. Williamson told of having seen evidence of slaughter each day for the past week while traveling between his stores in Kampala and his home five miles (eight kilometers) away.

The Times reported that the rule of law had been weakened in Kampala since the country's most recent coup, on July 27, that overthrew President Milton Obote. It said, again without citing sources, that soldiers involved in the coup were responsible for widespread looting.

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WORLD BRIEFS

West Beirut Patrolled to End Violence

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A token Lebanese Army and police force patrolled West Beirut on Wednesday and set up checkpoints in another effort to end militia anarchy.

The measures were prompted by five days of street fighting last month between the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party and the Shiite Muslim Amal militia. Sixty-eight people died in the fighting. A Druze-Shiite strike force, which halted the fighting Nov. 24, has pledged to help the army-police force keep the peace.

The measures resemble a short-lived plan mediated by Syria in July after previous Druze-Shiite clashes. Forty Syrian observers, in West Beirut since then, will help supervise the new effort.

Reagan Orders Lie-Detector Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, trying to crack down on spying and news leaks, has warned that government employees and contractors seeking access to highly classified information submit to mandatory lie-detector tests, it was announced Wednesday.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that while "this doesn't include everybody with security clearances," members of Mr. Reagan's cabinet would be among those required to take the polygraph tests. It was not clear how many people would be covered by the order, which Mr. Reagan signed Nov. 1. The Los Angeles Times, which first reported the order, cited estimates that more than 10,000 people would be covered.

Even within the administration there has been resistance to the use of lie-detector tests. A State Department official, speaking privately, said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz was against the idea "as a matter of principle."

Arab-Americans in Peril, FBI Reports

WASHINGTON (NYT) — William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has warned that Arab-Americans have entered a "zone of danger" and are targets of violence by a group seeking to harm "enemies of Israel."

At the National Press Club on Tuesday, Mr. Webster said that the FBI had found links among a series of recent attacks on Arab-Americans, although he did not provide a detailed description of the group purportedly behind the incidents.

Militant Jewish organizations have come under suspicion in five terrorist attacks this year, including two bombings of Arab-American groups, that have caused two deaths and several injuries. The FBI had said previously that it believed the Jewish Defense League might have been involved in at least one of the attacks. The Defense League has denied any responsibility.

Israel Asks \$3.5 Billion in U.S. Aid

JERUSALEM (WP) — Israel presented to the United States a request Wednesday for more than \$3.5 billion in economic and military aid in the next fiscal year. That is approximately the same as the current level of aid.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai handed the request to the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas R. Pickering, less than two hours before the arrival of a team of U.S. investigators to question Israeli officials implicated in the espionage case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy.

The investigating team, headed by Abraham D. Sofaer, a State Department legal adviser, was to begin its inquiry Thursday and was expected to be in Israel five days.

Mr. Pickering said the aid request would be considered sympathetically and would not be influenced by allegations of Israeli spying in Washington as long as cooperation in the investigation continued.



Yitzhak Modai

China Assails Tightening of U.S. Pact

BEIJING (UPI) — China on Wednesday attacked as "completely unacceptable" a U.S. Senate amendment that would tighten safeguards on American nuclear sales to China under a new cooperation pact.

Li Zhaoxing, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said the amendment constituted a unilateral infringement of the U.S.-China nuclear accord, which automatically went into effect Tuesday.

"The Chinese government has taken note that the U.S. Senate approved on Dec. 9 a draft that raised 'unreasonable demands' Mr. Li said, adding, 'Any unilateral imposed additional provisions beyond the agreement are completely unacceptable.'

Beijing Satisfied About Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AFP) — China's top official for Hong Kong said Wednesday that the British colony's economic and social condition had been "fairly good" and that Chinese-British cooperation had operated smoothly since Beijing and London signed a joint declaration on Hong Kong a year ago.

Ji Pengfei, director of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said at a banquet held in his honor that the satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question last December had ushered in a new period in Chinese-British relations.

Earlier, Mr. Ji attended a lunch given by the chief secretary, Sir David Akers-Jones. He was quoted by Man Sai-cheung, spokesman of the Hong Kong Affairs Society, as saying that the colony should undergo "as little change as possible" in the run-up to its changeover to Chinese sovereignty. Mr. Ji apparently was referring to local political reforms.

The Ugandan added: "Often old scores are settled in seconds. Someone will point and shout, 'Him, him, him,' and the next victim is found."

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, meanwhile, announced Tuesday that the Ugandan military government planned to sign a peace agreement with the main guerrilla group on Friday to reunite the country.

The U.S. Senate rejected an amendment to a stopgap government funding bill that would have provided \$50 million in aid to rebels fighting the Marxist regime in Angola. The vote Tuesday was 58-39 on the amendment that was attached to a measure covering U.S. government expenditures until next Oct. 1.

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Geoffrey Grigson, Poet, Art Critic, Is Dead at 80

LONDON — Geoffrey Grigson, 80, an English poet, art critic, anthologist and polemical journalist with more than 50 published works, died Nov. 25.

While his poetry tended to be obscure by other literary achievements, he won praise for his "Collected Poems 1933-80," published in 1984. Mr. Grigson was considered to be a minimalist with a gift for precise observation. His early austerity evolved into a more personal and emotional style.

A respected literary journalist, Mr. Grigson founded the left-leaning periodical New Verse in 1933. He also was literary editor of the conservative Morning Post.

His works include "Several Observations" (1939), "Under the Cliff" (1943), "The Isles of Solity" (1946), "Legenda Suecica" (1953), "Collected Poems" (1963), "A Skull in Salop" (1967) and, more recently, "The Cornish Dancer and Other Poems" (1982) and "The Private Art: A Poetry Notebook" (1982).

■ **Other deaths:** Denis de Rougemont, 79, Swiss writer, philosopher and advocate of European unity, Friday after a long illness, in Geneva.

His works include "Several Observations" (1939), "Under the Cliff" (1943), "The Isles of Solity" (1946), "Legenda Suecica" (1953), "Collected Poems" (1963), "A Skull in Salop" (1967) and, more recently, "The Cornish Dancer and Other Poems" (1982) and "The Private Art: A Poetry Notebook" (1982).

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Iowa Farmer's Losing Struggle With Debt Ends in Killing Spree

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

HILLS, Iowa — When the radio news flashed across the snow-covered prairie Monday at the noon meal, it carried a bulletin that John Hughes, president of Hills Bank and Trust Co. had been shot and killed. One farmer just outside this town of 550 residents turned to his wife and said, "I wonder if it was Dale Burr."

It was. Mr. Burr, 63, a farmer whose financial troubles were about to claim his land, his machinery, his stored grain and his quarter horses, went on a killing rampage, shooting three people to death before committing suicide on a road near his home.

It was the latest in a series of violent outbursts across the American heartland that have left behind investigators, friends, neighbors and family attempting to reconstruct and understand.

In 1983, James Jenkins, a Minnesota farmer and his son, Steve, who had lost their land, cattle and credit rating, lured Rudolph H. Blythe Jr., the local bank president, and his officer to the abandoned farm and killed them both before Mr. Jenkins shot himself.

Last year an armed Nebraska farmer, Arthur Kirk, was shot and killed after holding police at bay for several hours.

In the last three years, thousands of farmers, dozens of banks and hundreds of rural businesses have failed. And, according to mental health counselors and rural advocates, numerous other potentially violent incidents are defused regularly by family, friends, and mediators.

Monday's events began when Mr. Burr shot his wife, Emily, 40, as she apparently tried to prevent him from leaving home with his shotgun.

Then Mr. Burr left a note at home and drove into town. At 11:22 A.M., he walked in the back door of the modern bank on Main Street where his checking account was overdrawn.

He pulled the gun from inside his overalls and fired one blast at Mr. Hughes' head as the bank president, 46, looked up. Mr. Burr then pointed the gun at two other bank officers, Dale Kretschmer and Roger Reilly, who froze. But the farmer did not fire.

Mr. Burr drove east of town a few miles where a farmer saw him fire once into the air.

At 11:35 A.M., Mr. Burr entered the farmyard of Richard Goody, with whom he had had a minor land dispute. As Mr. Goody, 36, greeted the visitor near some hog-feeding pens, Mr. Burr shot him twice. He also fired at Mr. Goody's fleeing wife and six-year-old son, but missed.

Ten minutes later when David Henderson, a pursu-

ing sheriff's deputy, pulled Mr. Burr onto the shoulder of a road near his home, a muffled blast from within the pickup truck signaled the farmer's suicide.

"It's another tragedy," said Peter Zevenbergen, who runs several mental health programs near Hills. "It was bound to happen somewhere. And it'll happen again, too."

Dan Levitas of Prairiefire, a Des Moines group active in rural counseling and legal aid, said: "For many of these people, the hammer is coming down. They're shell shocked. Many keep it all inside. But now it's breaking out. I'm afraid this violence is the beginning of what is to come."

When such incidents erupt, along with a growing number of less publicized rural suicides, Mr. Levitas and others say they can almost predict from experience the characteristics: a farmer of any age above 35, a strong family man, devout churchgoer, well-liked by friends but quiet.

Typically the man, the son and grandson of farmers on the same land with family reputations for hard work, is not thought to be in financial trouble until after the incident.

Typically, the wife has confided the mounting financial and emotional pressures to close friends or family, who profess shock and offer support. Then,

shortly before the incident, the husband seems relieved about something.

Such was the case of Mr. Burr. The farmer was willing to chat, friends recalled, but only for a moment because he always seemed on the way to somewhere. The Burrs were members of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church in Iowa City, eight miles (13 kilometers) north of Hills, in eastern Iowa. Their main social activity was a card club.

Mr. Burr farmed around 600 acres (242 hectares) with his son, John, 39. Courthouse records show that while few thought Mr. Burr was in financial trouble, he had debts exceeding \$800,000, many of them due last Friday.

"You get so you don't know where to turn," said a bank customer who asked not to be identified. "And the banks push harder. And killing's wrong but every man has his breaking point."

Mr. Hughes was widely eulogized as a fine family man, active in many civic causes, a successful, aggressive businessman who had built the Hills bank into a profitable institution with more than \$200 million in assets, despite his town's small size.

State officials, who have closed 11 Iowa banks this year, compared to three in 1984, said the Hills bank was not in difficulty, largely because it has a small portfolio of agricultural loans.

House Votes Decisively in Favor of Bill Modifying U.S. Farm Credit System

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted overwhelmingly for a bill designed to reorganize the Farm Credit System and offer last-resort federal financial support to the country's largest agricultural lender.

The House passed the bill, 393-32, Tuesday after sponsors made last-minute changes sought by the Reagan administration. These require that any bailout money for the system must go through the regular congressional appropriations process.

The bill now goes to a conference committee to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions. The chief difference involves composition of a capital corporation board that would oversee reallocation of the Farm Credit System's assets.

E. de la Garza, Democrat of Texas, who is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, conceded

that the bill would not provide the direct aid sought by the Farm Credit System but said it would send an important message of congressional support to the bond market.

U.S. Jury Says Spy Gave Encoder Design to Soviet

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new indictment charges that Jerry A. Whitworth, a defendant in the Walker family spy case, passed to the Soviet Union technical manuals and design plans for the machines used to encode sensitive material that would enable Moscow to read secret U.S. Navy communications.

The indictment, issued Tuesday by a U.S. grand jury in San Francisco, is the fourth against Mr. Whitworth, 46, a retired navy communications specialist.

According to the indictment, he passed on the information as recently as June 1983, while he was senior chief radioman aboard the aircraft carrier Enterprise. While codes are changed daily, the coding machines themselves are not modified frequently.

U.S. Attorney Joseph P. Ransoniello said the indictment was the "result of new evidence which was not previously available to the grand jury." A source familiar with the case said the new evidence was from John Anthony Walker Jr., who pleaded guilty to espionage Oct. 28 and was in San Francisco last week to testify before the grand jury.

The earlier indictments of Mr. Whitworth alleged that he gave Mr. Walker "key lists" and "key cards" that are changed daily and used with encryption machines to encode and decode sensitive messages. Tuesday's indictment indicates for the first time that the material allegedly passed by the Walker ring included details about electronic coding machines. This suggests that the Russians would have been able to build replicas of the machines.

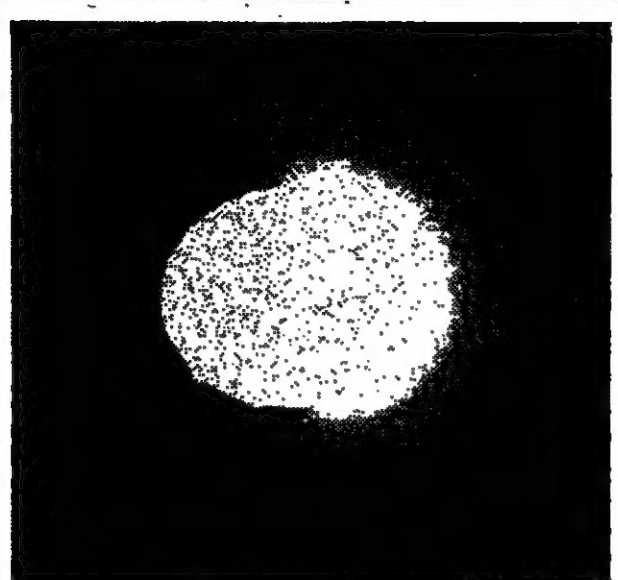
The chief of naval operations, Admiral James D. Watkins, said in a briefing in June that the design of some secret communications gear "probably has been lost" to the Soviet Union. A top Pentagon official said at the time that the navy's worst-case scenario was that Moscow could have received manuals on the coding machines themselves.

The coding gear used by the navy is similar to that employed by the army, air force and marine corps, according to sources. The Defense Department announced in June that all the military services were

assessing the damage that might have been done by the Walker ring. James T. Bush, associate director of the Center for Defense Information in Washington, said "If you've got the machine and the key lists, then you've got everything. Then you've got a total breakdown of security."

Tony Tamburello, one of Mr. Whitworth's lawyers, said the new indictment "obviously comes from what John Walker has said," and denounced the information in it as untrustworthy. The attorney accused the government of "making a deal with a shark to go after a minnow."

Mr. Walker, 48, and his son, Sean Michael Lance Walker, 23, have pleaded guilty to espionage, and John Walker's brother, Arthur J. Walker, 51, a retired lieutenant commander, was convicted of espionage.



FAR OUT SPACE SHOT — The outermost ring of the planet Uranus was clearly visible for the first time in photographs taken 44.9 million miles away by the U.S. space craft Voyager 2 and computer-enhanced by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

UNICEF Calls for New Marshall Plan to Aid Africa

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — A new version of the Marshall Plan is needed to prevent Africa from "staggering from one crisis to another," according to a report on African children by the United Nations Children's Fund.

The report, called "Within Human Reach: A Future For Africa's Children," was released Wednesday. It said that the flow of famine relief aid over the past year should be converted into increased, long-term financial support.

As with the original Marshall Plan, a program of U.S. aid to Western Europe after World War

II, aid should be provided to African countries according to their individual needs, the report said.

Without such finance, it said, "African countries will be forced into a position of staggering from one crisis to another, finding themselves less well equipped to meet new problems after new disasters."

In a foreword to the report, Cheikh Kane, Senegal's planning minister, said that under existing development programs "many Africans are being saved from death only to be thrust into permanent dependency."

He said austerity measures and

economic adjustments demanded by foreign lenders derive from an overriding preoccupation with international monetary concerns and are consequently unlikely to bring improvements to Africa.

According to statistics in the report, at least 25 percent of the 67 million children in sub-Saharan Africa are malnourished, and the region contains 15 of the 20 countries with the world's highest infant mortality rates.

The report listed six areas where programs should be focused, to meet basic human needs and encourage sustained development:

- Achieving self-reliance in food production.
- Expanding and improving basic services such as health care, water supply and education.
- Recognizing the role of women, who perform much of Africa's agricultural labor, and expanding programs to meet their needs.
- Protecting the environment, particularly in dry areas where the soil has been degraded.
- Promoting greater local responsibility for development.
- Ensuring that any new economic programs protect the poor and do not impede long-term growth.

Guatemala's New Leader: Survivor With a Mission

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Marco Vinicio Cerezo, of the Christian Democratic Party, who was the overwhelming victor this week in Guatemala's presidential election, carries the hopes of his countrymen as no leader has in more than three decades.

Mr. Cerezo, who will be 43 on Dec. 26, is a liberal with an independent mind in a country long dominated by rightist military officers.

In an environment of ruthless terror, he has not only survived but has built the most effective nationwide political organization the country has seen in years.

At least three attempts have been made to kill Mr. Cerezo, all during the government of General Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia under whose rule death squads claimed thousands of lives.

In an attack in January 1980, Mr. Cerezo and his bodyguards fought a 10-minute gun battle with snipers who opened fire as he stepped from his party office. Two people were killed, one of them a pedestrian, and Mr. Cerezo later counted 37 bullet holes in the armored jeep behind which he took cover.

Another assassination attempt came when a large squad of uniformed policemen stormed a hotel where Mr. Cerezo was staying in central Guatemala City. The third was a bazooka assault against his father's home, where he was temporarily living. Mr. Cerezo esti-



Marco Vinicio Cerezo

mates he has lived in 25 different houses in the last five years.

After the first attempt on his life, Mr. Cerezo sent his wife and four children out of the country. They have lived on the outskirts of Washington since 1980.

Political terror during the Lucas government took the lives of the country's two leading civilian politicians, Alberto Fuentes Mohr, the former foreign minister, and Manuel Colom Argueta, a former mayor of the capital. Many Guatemalans believe that if either had lived Mr. Cerezo might not have reached the presidency.

Although he has been a leading activist in the Christian Democrati-

an Party since his student days, Mr. Cerezo acknowledges that he is not bound by party orthodoxy. Diplomats and others place him in the party's left wing, and he says he was attracted to the Christian Democrats "in part because they don't have a rigid political doctrine."

As a former secretary of organization for the Christian Democrats, Mr. Cerezo has traveled widely in every region of Guatemala. Although five years ago he was barely known to the public, today he is the key figure in what inevitably will be a tortuous trek toward democracy.

Mr. Cerezo was born in the capital. His father, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Sierra, was a lawyer who went on to become a member of Guatemala's Supreme Court.

An uncle, Celso Cerezo, was the youngest member of Guatemala's first freely elected legislature in the 1940s, winning election at the age of 21. A grandfather was a political activist who was poisoned at the age of 36, apparently for opposing the dictator Jorge Ubico, and a great-grandfather was wounded while fighting to overthrow an earlier dictator, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, in 1921.

Guatemala lived through 10

years of democracy between 1944 and 1954, until a coup planned by American officials re-established military rule. At the time, the United States feared the leftward drift of the elected Guatemalan government.

Mr. Cerezo said that the coup, which took place when he was not yet 12 years old, was "a crucial moment in my life."

"I remember sitting in a tree watching the rebel planes fly over," he said. "I thought to myself that this was going to mean very hard times for our family and for Guatemala. That was when I decided it was the right thing to dedicate myself to the cause of democracy."

Mr. Cerezo began his rise to prominence while he was in law school at the University of San Carlos here. At one protest demonstration he attended, a law student, Raquel Blandon, burned a copy of a controversial electoral law in front of the national palace. As police moved in, Mr. Cerezo helped rescue her. They became friends and were married in 1965.

According to Mr. Cerezo's associates, his wife is a brilliant thinker, calibrating Mr. Cerezo himself. Enemies say she is a leftist who strongly influences her husband.

Philanthropist, Wife Robbed in Central Park

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George T. Delacorte, 92, the philanthropist who has expressed his love for New York City with cash gifts as the Delacorte Theater and a bronze Alice in Wonderland statue in Central Park, has been robbed in the park.

Mr. Delacorte said he and his wife, Valerie, 66, had been about to enter the tunnel leading to the Children's Zoo, when they were stopped Tuesday morning by two young men, one of whom had a knife.

Mr. Delacorte gave them \$200 from his wallet, and said they took his wife's mink coat, valued at \$5,500. Mrs. Delacorte received a superficial stab wound on her hand.

Mr. Delacorte has enjoyed boasting that he has never been the victim of a crime in the city where he grew up and raised his children. He still occasionally rides the subway.

"I have walked through the park every day for 60 years," said Mr. Delacorte, who made his fortune as the founder of Dell Publishing Co. The incident will not deter him from his regular walks, he said.

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U.S. Probes Possible Payoffs to Filipino Officials

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A U.S. grand jury is investigating whether high-ranking Philippine officials may have received payments in connection with more than \$100 million in military contracts financed by the Pentagon, according to businessmen and Reagan administration officials.

The disclosure suggests that the diplomatically sensitive inquiry, which began as an audit of a \$6-million communications contract, has widened in recent months. The United States wanted to use the information in the case to persuade President Ferdinand E. Marcos not to reinstate General Fabian C. Ver as chief of the armed forces, but U.S. prosecutors declined to reveal details, citing grand jury secrecy rules, according to an administration official.

"It could be a hot potato when it materializes," said another official. "I have the sense that there are more names of Philippine officials involved in the case."

As described by U.S. officials and by businessmen in the United States and the Philippines, the case involves contracts awarded to American companies that retained Filipino agents close to the Marcos government to perform a variety of services.

According to the sources, the issues include these: Did the Philippine agents adequately perform their services? Did these arrangements comply with Pentagon regulations? Was any of the money paid to the agents shared with Philippine officials or their representatives?

Spokesmen for the American companies and the Philippine agents denied any wrongdoing, saying that they complied with applicable laws.

The Philippine government has also denied any wrongdoing and criticized the investigation.

Some in Congress said the investigation might affect debate on military aid to the Philippines, which is due to be completed this week. A

preliminary congressional report last week criticized as wasteful and militarily incompatible some of the contracts being examined by the grand jury, according to congressional sources.

The grand jury, based in Alexandria, Virginia, began its investigation last year, subpoenaing the records of Amworld, Inc., a California company that won a 1982 contract to set up a microwave communications system for the Philippine armed forces.

Subsequently, according to American officials and businessmen, the investigation looked at two other California companies linked to Amworld: Digital Contractors, which won a telephone switching contract in 1983, and Telecom Satellites of America, Inc., which was awarded a radio communications project in 1983.

A major focus in the investigation is possible fraud and whether the contracts complied with Pentagon regulations governing payments of fees for services on foreign military sales, the sources said.

A secondary focus, they added, is the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits payments by companies to foreign officials.

The three California companies, according to American officials and businessmen, are owned by a Hong Kong corporation, Golden Assets Ltd., which in turn is controlled by a Philippine businessman, Raymond Moreno.

An American businessman who has talked with investigators said in an interview that he had been told by Imelda R. Marcos, the president's wife, and by a presidential aide that if he wanted to do business with the Philippine military he would have to work with Mr. Moreno.

According to associates of Mr. Moreno, he has had business dealings with the Philippine military.

Mr. Moreno's lawyer, Thomas A. Wadden Jr., said that his client would not talk with a reporter. Mr. Wadden said that "my client, Mr. Moreno, is one of the subjects of a

U.S. grand jury investigation," but that he was "satisfied that a full and thorough investigation will result in a finding that Mr. Moreno has not violated any U.S. or Philippine civil or criminal statutes."

The contracts for the three California companies linked to Mr. Moreno totaled about \$30 million. The companies entered into a series of joint ventures and subcontracts with companies in the United States, Hong Kong and the Philippines to perform a variety of technical and administrative services.

The grand jury is trying to trace

what happened to the money for these arrangements, a process that involves sorting through more than 30 companies, 40 feet (12 meters) of documents and bank accounts all over the world.

The investigation includes transactions between Mr. Moreno and the Harris Corp., a communications equipment company based in Florida. Harris sold several million dollars worth of microwave equipment to Amworld and was awarded a contract to refurbish Philippine Navy boats using the services of another Moreno company, accord-

ing to American officials and Harris executives.

Another contract under review, according to officials and businessmen, is with Stromberg-Carlson, a Florida-based electronics company that also had an arrangement with Mr. Moreno.

The 1983 sale of \$63 million in helicopters to the Philippine armed forces by the Sikorsky Co. also is being investigated. Sikorsky retained a Philippine company, Detach, to provide administrative and marketing services, according to a Sikorsky spokesman.

Snakes, Devils Abide in Gbonwea

(Continued from Page 1)

fanatically secretive organizations that deal with devils, snake societies welcome outsiders.

October and November are prime times to catch snakes in the bush. In that two-month interlude between the rainy and the hot seasons, snakes get out, wiggle around, eat rodents and, occasionally, bite people. Snake societies have their best luck catching snakes at this time, and a Monrovia snake merchant, Charles Miller 3d, 35, a Yale graduate from Long Island, New York, with a degree in anthropology, has his best luck buying them.

Like most everything else of interest in Gbonwea, snake-catching and buying go on at night, after the supereating heat of the day has eased.

On a recent Saturday, with the snake merchant in town and the promise of his hard currency in the air, Gbonwea transformed itself in the passage from day to night.

In midafternoon, with flat white sunlight baking the hard-packed dirt yards between circular mud huts, most Gbonweans sat quietly in the shade, sweating. Little girls, bellies distended from worms, sucked their thumbs while their mothers and older sisters braided and picked lice out of each others' hair. Guinea fow and chickens leisurely pecked the dirt and each other. Goats, pigs and dogs slept, as did the village chief, who had a touch of malaria. In the surrounding bush, cicadas whined like high-voltage power lines.

But by midnight, however, the encircling bush was alive with fireflies and bird calls, and outside the hut where the snake merchant had set up shop, a hundred or so villagers gathered to clap hands. Two 12-year-old girls, with palm-leaf skirts, bells on their feet and faces white with chalk, undulated to the pounding of drums.

Beyond the kerosene lamp-light circle of dancers, a score or so of snake-sellers stood quietly in the shadows. With writhing bags of reptiles at their feet, they waited their turn to bargain with the snake merchant.

While the people of the Gbonwea area are more than willing to make money off snakes, enthusiastically welcoming Mr. Miller and the skittish hangers-on he sometimes brings to the village, they maintain a reverence for the creatures, which are linked in the traditional religion to the powers of the devils in the bush.

A zo, a traditional holy man in the Liberian hinterlands, a man known both for his contact with devils and his air of unflappability, often is adept at handling snakes. Yoon Peter is Gbonwea's top zo. In his hut hangs a framed certi-

ficate from Liberia's local government ministry that states: "The holder of this certificate is fully and officially authorized to practice herbs as he has been properly tested and found to be qualified as such."

The zo makes his living treating snake, scorpion and spider bites, as well as by selling snakebite medicine. His medicine, the ingredients of which "cannot be exposed," is made from roots and herbs he gathers from the bush. Around midnight, "so nobody can see," he mixes up the medicine and stores it in deer horns, which he sells for the equivalent of \$15 each. For personal treatment, he charges \$75 for a snakebite, \$10 for a spider bite and \$5 for a scorpion bite.

A snake zo, he said, sometimes has to demonstrate in public the utility of his medicine. He said he occasionally allows a snake to bite him, rubs his medicine on the bite and does not get sick.

"You know, seeing is believing," he said, although he would not allow one of Mr. Miller's big cobras to bite him.

According to "Poisonous Snakes," a pamphlet written this year by Alex MacKay, head of the

herpetology department of the National Museum of Kenya, nothing neutralizes snake poison other than a serum derived from the blood of animals immunized against that specific poison.

Mr. MacKay acknowledges, however, that when the amount of poison injected into a snakebite victim is less than lethal, traditional cures, of the sort Yoon Peter sells, "can often do wonders" by calming victims.

Mr. Menkua, the man who one day will be the chief of Gbonwea, is the best educated person in the village. He graduated from high school at the nearby Garplay mission. More than anyone else in the village, he talks of the need for electricity, for a medical clinic and for completion of the new school.

He sees no reason, however, to stop believing in the spiritual power of devils and snakes. Without a snake society, he said, he never would have been born.

"I am a snake baby," he explained. "My parents could not conceive a child for many years. Then my father was advised by a snake zo to join a snake society here in Gbonwea. Before long, I was born."

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U.S. House-Senate Conference Panel Approves a Bill to Balance Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

publican minority was joined by 59 Democrats in rejecting procedures that the Democratic leadership had established for considering the two rival bills. This meant that the bill could not be brought up for a vote in the full chamber. Either of the bills would cut taxes for most Americans and make the most sweeping changes in the U.S. tax system in 71 years.

[The House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said the vote was evidence of considerable discontent by members of both parties against parts of the tax plan written by the Democratic-led House Ways and Means Committee. The rival tax plan was written by Republicans.]

Mr. Reagan endorsed the balanced budget compromise after a heated discussion among his White House staff, according to White House officials.

His new national security adviser, John M. Poindexter, was said to have urged the president not to accept the compromise because it would cut military spending. But the chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, backed the compromise, and President Reagan sided with him, officials said.

On Capitol Hill, the House-Senate conference committee cleared the bill Tuesday by a voice vote and with little debate, abruptly ending weeks of protracted negotiations

over the details of the far-reaching and complex legislation.

The bill's impact would be immediate, requiring up to \$11.7 billion in cuts in the current budget by March 1. In the next budget, which Mr. Reagan will submit to Congress early next year, the deficit target would be \$144 billion, or about \$56 billion less than the deficit in the current fiscal year.

Among those likely to be the first to feel the effects of the legislation are civilian federal government and military retirees. In anticipation of the reduction on March 1, the bill calls for cost-of-living adjustments in their pensions to be deferred, beginning Jan. 1.

The final agreement that paved the way for the committee's approval of the bill was reached at 1 A.M. Tuesday by negotiators from among Senate Republican and House Democratic members of the conference committee.

The last-minute issues that temporarily stalled the bill centered on Mr. Reagan's insistence that he be given additional flexibility in imposing mandatory cuts on the military budget that would be triggered by the legislation. In the bill's final version, the president was granted authority to exempt from mandatory cuts those budget categories that set the size and pay of the uniformed military services. If he did this, however, deeper cuts in

other portions of the military budget would be required.

The House majority whip, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, one of the negotiators who created the final version, said the White House had sought "complete, across-the-board flexibility" in the military budget for the entire five-year life of the legislation. Instead, Mr. Reagan was granted only limited flexibility, and only for the current year.

The balanced-budget measure is an amendment to legislation that would raise the national debt ceiling to more than \$2 trillion. The deadline for its enactment was midnight Wednesday, when a temporary debt-ceiling extension passed by Congress last month expires. Failure to lift the debt-ceiling could lead to an unprecedented government default by the end of the week as the government, stripped of its authority to borrow, could not meet its obligations.

Shortly after the conference committee acted, the Senate, also by voice vote, passed a \$498 billion omnibus spending measure that is needed to fund government agencies for which Congress has not passed regular appropriations bills. The so-called continuing resolution, which must be enacted by midnight Thursday when current stopgap spending authority expires, now goes to a conference committee to reconcile differences with a House-passed version.



Mr. Marcos, left, his running mate, Arturo M. Tolentino.

Opposition Leaders Unite To Run Against Marcos

(Continued from Page 1)

to convince her supporters in the party founded by her late husband, the Laban ng Bayan, or People's Struggle, to renounce their demand to form a coalition with UNIDO.

Mr. Fernan said: "I think tonight Cory finally told them, 'Look, this is my ball game. Will you please allow me to decide?'"

European Parliamentarians Debate EC Treaty Changes

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament debated Wednesday whether to approve modest reforms of the European Community's founding treaty.

In the debate, speakers for all major political groups expressed varying degrees of doubt about the reforms that were reached last week at the EC summit meeting in Luxembourg.

The parliament, which normally has only a consultative role on EC affairs, has been given effective veto power by Italy, its main EC supporter. Italy has declared that it would block the reforms if the European Parliament rejected them.

Denmark also has refused to endorse the changes pending parliamentary approval in Copenhagen. The amendments to the 1957 Treaty of Rome under which the

community was founded would restrict the veto powers enjoyed by member states, giving the European Parliament a slightly increased role, and would set a legal framework for reducing internal trade barriers and increasing cooperation in foreign and monetary policy.

In Copenhagen, senior government and parliamentary sources said that the Danish government would demand time for more public discussion of the proposals.

The Danish legislature passed a resolution Wednesday upholding the veto right and reiterating opposition to greater power for the European Parliament.

Community diplomats said earlier that the Danes might be hoping the Strasbourg assembly would reject the summit agreement and save Denmark from being blamed for its failure.

Shultz Hopeful About Negotiations With Spain, Turkey on U.S. Bases

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who arrived Wednesday in Brussels for a meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said the United States hoped negotiations on the future of U.S. bases in Turkey and Spain would succeed.

The United States agreed Tuesday to open negotiations on a reduction in its military presence in Spain. The move was aimed at helping the Madrid government win a difficult referendum next March on staying in NATO, which Spain joined in 1982.

Turkey, at loggerheads with Greece, its NATO ally, is eager to keep U.S. bases on its soil and expand facilities for NATO but wants more American military aid and greater access to the American market in return.

Mr. Shultz praised Spain's Socialist prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, for his determination to keep his country in the Atlantic Alliance and said, "We expect a positive NATO decision" from Spanish voters.

He said talks on "restructuring" the 12,000 U.S. troops in Spain could begin only after the referendum, since the outcome of the vote would have an important bearing on the future level of the American presence. The United States has a naval base and three air bases in Spain.

Mr. Shultz stressed that Washington's willingness to hold such negotiations, which it had previously eschewed, was "intended to be a positive development in the NATO referendum."

Opinion polls have indicated that a majority of Spaniards oppose membership of the alliance.

Mr. Gonzalez said at a Brussels news conference Tuesday that his government, while not bound by the referendum, would be morally obliged to take note of its outcome.

On Turkey, Mr. Shultz said the scope for increasing annual aid of \$785 million was tightly constrained by the U.S. budget deficit. But he said Washington was interested in Ankara's proposals for freer market access.

"They've made some very interesting economic changes," Mr. Shultz said. "We'd like to respond to that in the trade field."

The United States has the use of several Turkish air and naval bases and has listening stations on the Black Sea coast that monitor Soviet military activities.

■ **U.S. Hopes for Accord**
John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported from Brussels:

A senior U.S. official said Wednesday that while the Soviet Union's position "isn't clear," the United States has "the impression and the hope" that Moscow will be ready to seek a speedy agreement on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe when the Geneva arms control talks resume next month.

H. Allen Holmes, director of the State Department's office of politico-military affairs, gave that assessment after a meeting of the NATO Special Consultative Group.

The consultative session, which preceded the winter meeting of

NATO foreign ministers beginning here Thursday, endorsed the new proposal proposed by the United States in Geneva on Nov. 1 for reduction of intermediate-range.

That is one of the three weapons categories, along with intercontinental nuclear missiles and space-based weaponry, under discussion in Geneva.

An agreement on intermediate weapons, Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles being deployed in Western Europe, is of particular interest to the NATO allies.

Soviet, Pretoria Cited In Reagan Rights Report

(Continued from Page 1)

his state of health. We find particularly odious the Soviet practice of filming Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Mrs. Bonner, without their knowledge, during medical examinations."

A new element of the president's human rights speech this year was his denunciation of the "rampant religious persecution" in Iran of members of the Baha'i faith, a religion which stresses universal brotherhood. Mr. Reagan said that the government of Iran had killed 198 Baha'is, imprisoned 767 and forced 35,000 others to flee their homes or their country.

The president also said that the Communist rulers of Vietnam have launched vicious attacks upon Cambodian refugees.

In Ethiopia, a Marxist government has used famine to punish large segments of its own population, Mr. Reagan said. He also criticized Cuba and the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

■ **8 Held After Moscow Protest**
At least eight persons were arrested Tuesday in Pushkin Square in Moscow when a crowd of about 100 gathered to mark Human Rights Day. The Washington Post reported from Moscow.

U.S. Business Group Assails Pretoria

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The American Chamber of Commerce of South Africa Wednesday called for major reforms recognizing black rights, and accused the police of contributing to the persistent riots that have killed hundreds of people in the past 15 months.

Meanwhile, the police said they found the charred body of a black man in Kwanobuhle near Port Elizabeth, apparently killed, by other blacks under suspicion of collaborating with the white government. Black militants were quoted as saying there should be no public festivities this Christmas because of the ongoing struggle against apartheid.

The Chamber of Commerce organization, a branch of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, demanded an end to the state of emergency imposed July 21, under which people can be detained without charges or access to lawyers; creation of a single education system for all races; an end to laws keeping blacks out of white areas; and "meaningful participation of blacks in government through development of a recognized mechanism of dialogue."

TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes:

"Of all the things that people drink in Bombay, water has never figured prominently."

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Ski-Safety Principles Take a Tumble

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands (AP) — Nondrinking skiers appear to be 50 percent more likely to have a mishap on the slopes and 30 percent more likely to get hurt than those who had up to five alcoholic drinks a day, two Dutch epidemiologists say, upsetting conventional wisdom about safe skiing.

Surveying 1,088 Dutch skiers after holidays last winter, Lex Bouter and Paul Knappegheld of the University of Limburg in Maastricht also found that the less sleep a skier got, the less accident-prone he was the next day, and that neither physical conditioning nor professional equipment care reduced the likelihood of injury.

Mr. Bouter said a night-before binge might make a skier more cautious; he noted that skiers who expressed no fear of being injured were twice as likely to have accidents. The study also found that skiers with university educations were 20 percent less likely to be injured, and that skiers wearing outfits that cost more than 500 guilders (\$175) were more accident-prone.

Next Meteorite Assault in A. D. 2134

LONDON (NYT) — A meteorite may not one of the major hazards of modern life, but a person can be struck by one, and scientists at Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics in Ottawa have calculated the magnitude of the risk.

After studying meteorite falls with a network of 60 cameras in western Canada for nine years, T. Halliday, A. T. Blackwell and A. A. Griffin said in a letter to the British journal *Nature* that one human should be hit in North America every 180 years. Worldwide, they said, one could expect a human to be struck by a meteorite once in every nine years.

The factors they based their calculations on included the number of meteorite falls of size large enough to be detected, the number of humans in Canada and the United States and the average human size. They noted that one such case occurred 31 years ago, in Alabama. It is believed to be the only well-documented case of a meteorite striking a human.

Soviet 'Monster' Is Only a Whirlpool

MOSCOW (UPI) — Soviet scientists say they have unmasked a Central Asian version of the Loch Ness monster. What witnesses thought was a "dinosaur" turned out to be whirlpools, Tass reports.

The news agency said an expedition was sent from the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of the Academy of Sciences to Kok-tol Lake in the republic of Kazakhstan after repeated reports that "a twisty body about 20 meters long emerges above lake surface," producing "loud trumpet-like sounds."

The explanation was set out to be a product of the region's geological history. The lake, Tass said, is on glacial sediments and connected with underground cavities by mud-covered cracks. "When the mud is washed away and water rushes down, large whirlpools appear on the water surface. If air is sucked in as well, the lake starts singing."

Laser Treatment Reduces Vision Loss

WASHINGTON (AP) — A laser treatment that stops leakage in the retina can reduce by half a type of vision loss that afflicts many diabetics, according to a study published in the *American Medical Association's Archives of Ophthalmology* journal.

Dr. Morton F. Goldberg, editor of the journal, said the study represented "a type of advance that is only reported every five or ten years in ophthalmology." Eye specialists recommended that diabetics have annual eye examinations to see if they need the treatment.

A previous study showed that intense lasers could heat and seal severe bleeding vessels in the eyes. The new study, sponsored by the National Eye Institute and involving 23 medical centers, showed that similar treatment could help a less severe problem called macular edema. The macula is the part of the retina responsible for the kind of fine, head-on vision used in reading, driving and recognizing faces.

Kinsey Subjects to Be Polled Again

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — The Kinsey Institute at the University of Indiana in Bloomington will seek federal funding to re-interview thousands of the people polled in the 1940s by the zoologist Alfred C. Kinsey, one of the pioneers of sex research. Some of the participants would now be in their 90s.

"We'd like to interview a minimum of 2,000 and a maximum of 4,000" of the original participants, said the institute's director, June M. Remisch. She said the researchers also hoped to learn about the accuracy of memory in the 41-million, three-to-four-year study, which would not begin before next December.

Dr. Kinsey questioned more than 18,000 people on their sexual activities. His "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" was published in 1948 and "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female" appeared in 1953.

Prize for Finding Weed-Eating Beetle

PARIS (Reuters) — An Australian research foundation has won a \$15,000 prize from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for discovering a beetle that clears clogged waterways by devouring huge quantities of weeds.

UNESCO said the work by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization of Australia should allow tropical countries to clear irrigation channels and paddies choked by the weed *salvinia*. Scientists from the group discovered in Papua New Guinea that a previously unidentified predator beetle could eat through tons of the thick, matted weeds.

Australian Fossil Jaw May Alter View of Mammal Evolution

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

IN a discovery that could change thinking about early mammal evolution, scientists have found the fossil jaw of an animal resembling a platypus that lived 110 million years ago in Australia. The specimen represents the oldest known mammal of the monotreme subclass. It is about 85 million years older than any previous fossil mammals found in Australia.

Analysis of the jaw and teeth has

led some paleontologists to conclude that monotremes, the only egg-laying mammals, are more closely related to other mammals than had been generally assumed. The other two groups of living mammals are marsupials, distinguished by the pouch in which they carry and nurse their young, and placentals, which carry their young longer in the uterus and thus give birth to better-developed offspring. The discovery also provided further evidence that, contrary to con-

ventional wisdom, mammals did not emerge exclusively in the Northern Hemisphere and then disperse worldwide. Only in recent years have paleontologists begun finding early fossil mammals in the Southern Hemisphere.

The animal that the jaw belonged to may have been one of the largest mammals living in the Mesozoic era, the time when dinosaurs and other reptiles were dominant and mammals had yet to come into their own as large and more diverse

creatures. Judging by the size of the jaw, the animal might have been as large as a badger.

The fossil, uncovered in the opal-bearing sediments at Lightning Ridge in New South Wales, was described in the journal *Nature*. The scientists who made the report are Michael Archer of the University of New South Wales, Timothy F. Flannery and Alex Ritchie of the Australian Museum in Sydney and R. E. Molnar of Queensland Museum in Fortitude Valley.

The authors said the Lightning Ridge monotreme, which they named *Steropodon galmani*, provided "the strongest support" for the hypothesis that monotremes were a branch off the main stem of mammalian evolution rather than developing independently from a common ancestor of mammals more than 220 million years ago. The branching might have occurred as recently as 150 million years ago.

This conclusion was based on certain similarities with other mammalian mammals in the jaw of the monotreme. Little was known of the origins and evolution of monotremes because previously there

had been no fossils more than 25 million years old. The only surviving monotremes are the duckbilled platypus and the echidna, or spiny anteater, both of which live in Australia.

Commenting on the report, William A. Clemens, professor of paleontology at the University of California at Berkeley, said, "The discovery, plus work done recently in southern India and South America, is really causing us to completely rethink our interpretations of mammalian evolution during the Mesozoic."

Rare Cancer, Linked to AIDS, Has Suddenly Changed Forms

(Continued from Page 1)

the most important clue to the discovery of AIDS in New York in 1981. Some health officials believe that what has become a worldwide AIDS epidemic might not have been detected then had it not been for the conspicuously high incidence of Kaposi's among young homosexual men in New York.

At the same time, doctors in Africa began to notice a change in their Kaposi's patients. Dr. Bayley, who has examined Kaposi's sarcoma and AIDS patients in the United States, said her Kaposi's patients in Lusaka had "a shorter survival and a more aggressive course" than many of the American cases.

Doctors suspect more cases of Kaposi's sarcoma have been diagnosed since the discovery of AIDS in 1981 than were detected in the entire previous history of the cancer, back to its discovery in 1872.

The cancer first manifested itself as firm, usually painless, purplish skin patches. The appearance of these patches has helped lead to the diagnosis of AIDS in about one-fourth of the more than 15,172 reported cases of AIDS in the United States, and Kaposi's sarcoma eventually develops in many more AIDS patients.

More than 90 percent of these Kaposi's sarcoma cases in the United States have occurred among homosexual men with AIDS, but they have rarely occurred among intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs and children who have developed AIDS. In Africa both heterosexual men and women are developing AIDS, but Kaposi's sarcoma still primarily affects men.

WHEN the AIDS blood tests were developed, researchers rushed to study samples from Kaposi's sarcoma patients. They found that most patients with the new form of Kaposi's also tested positive for the AIDS virus.

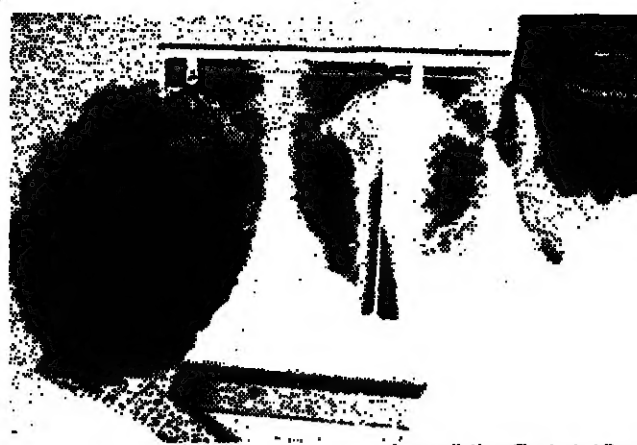
Some experts suspected that evidence of the AIDS virus would also be found in patients with the childhood form of Kaposi's sarcoma. But, to their surprise, they have not found any such correlation, though they say more research and testing is needed.

Doctors have long believed that the number of cases of classic Kaposi's in Africa by far exceed those elsewhere, though, again, there are no health statistics to prove this. The African cases had tended to cluster around the equator, particularly near Lakes Victoria and Kivu and the mountainous areas in Central Africa.

Kaposi's sarcoma most likely existed long before doctors came to recognize it in 1872 through the description by Dr. Moritz Kohn, who moved to Vienna from his native Kaposvar in southern Hungary — from which he later took the name Kaposi — to become one of the best-known dermatologists of his time.

A review of his discoveries seems essential to an understanding of what is happening to this older, possibly virus-induced form of cancer, and to the new, aggressive form that appears to be brought on by virus-induced AIDS.

The smooth patches of skin that characterize Kaposi's are described by doctors as nodules, plaques and macules; they vary in size from that of peas to that of large coins. Some-



Dr. Bayley, colleague examine chest X-rays.

times they occur as isolated spots, enlarged to protrude in a spherical shape. Other times they form groups and remain flatter. Often the first symptom has been a swelling of the feet and legs, followed by the appearance of purple, red or brownish nodules in the same area.

In time, the feet and hands become deformed from the thickening of the affected areas of skin. The lesions also can form on the scalp, in the mouth, larynx, stomach and intestines, or, less commonly, the eyes. Sometimes the nodules disappear only to return after months or years. Then they grow and can ulcerate and become infected.

Dr. Kaposi reported that, until death occurred, the most persistent symptom for which his patients required treatment was "the feeling of tension and pain in the hands and feet." Some people also describe burning and itching.

From the beginning, physicians had noted that this sarcoma differed from most cancers in that it seemed to originate in several areas in the body. Most cancers were thought to arise from one site, a single malignant cell.

As the years passed doctors came to regard Kaposi's sarcoma as one of the mildest forms of cancer, one that someone could live with for years, even decades, without the malignancy being more than a cosmetic nuisance. But Dr. Kaposi wrote that "the disease is rapidly lethal, within two or three years."

FOR years, doctors were perplexed as to why, particularly in Africa, some young children developed an usually virulent form of the disease. It was marked by the swelling of lymph nodes and by a paucity of the cancerous skin patches. Often this form of the disease was so subtle that pediatricians did not recognize it.

Generally forgotten today is Dr. Kaposi's description of an 8- to 10-year-old boy from Zurich who died within a year of developing skin lesions. Dr. Kaposi suspected the child was afflicted with Kaposi's sarcoma.

Several experts on this cancer who were interviewed were astonished to learn of Dr. Kaposi's original descriptions of the rapid course of the disease and of his mention of the child as a victim.

Dr. Bayley, at University Teaching Hospital, said that for most of the early part of her stay in Zambia she had seen 8 to 12 cases a year of classic Kaposi's, or the endemic form, as it also has been known in Africa, without detecting any change in frequency or manifesta-

culties. Occasionally they are fainter and flatter than the nodules in the classic form, and may be so subtle as to be overlooked unless a physician diligently searches the body each day.

Even then, Dr. Bayley said, there are cases where no patches appear. Experts can have difficulty diagnosing Kaposi's sarcoma without a pathologist's examination of a piece of skin through a microscope. One reason is that the blood-containing lesions of Kaposi's sarcoma can mimic reactions to insect bites, injuries, and other conditions, such as syphilis. Even a pathologist may miss them.

In 1984, Dr. Bayley saw 37 new Kaposi's patients; 22 of them had the aggressive form of the disease.

"About halfway through the year it suddenly struck me that I was talking to these patients in English, that they were better educated and that they came from a better socioeconomic status," she said. In the past, Kaposi's sarcoma tended to afflict laborers, subsistence farmers and other members of the lower socio-economic classes, to whom she spoke in Nyanja, she said.

There were other mysteries. For several months, she could not find evidence of thrush, which is caused by a fungus, or other so-called opportunistic infections often associated with patients with Kaposi's sarcoma. Then in about December 1983 she started seeing these infections, particularly thrush and shingles.

This year, the number of patients with Kaposi's sarcoma and the number of patients with AIDS continued to increase, and the symptom that usually brings a patient to Dr. Bayley's clinic now is lymph node swelling on both sides of the body.

From the data she has collected through questions asked of each

patient, she said most seem to have acquired the disease through heterosexual intercourse. Many patients have been promiscuous by Western standards.

Cases of what appear to have been Kaposi's sarcoma in Africa were described at least as far back as 1914. Interest in the disease was renewed in Africa after World War II when doctors recognized an unusually large number of cases among Basutos in South Africa. Then doctors learned that the disease was also common among other tribes.

Scientific reports gave widely varying figures for the proportion of Kaposi's sarcoma among cancers in Africa, ranging from 12.8 percent in Zaire to 2.9 percent in Kenya. In the same years it was reported as less than 0.1 percent of all cancers in the United States.

Dr. Robert Gallo, a leading researcher on AIDS at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, said that although epidemiological studies had linked the AIDS virus and Kaposi's sarcoma as well as other cancers that often afflict AIDS victims, the AIDS virus "does not directly cause Kaposi's sarcoma" or the other cancers.

ACCORDING to John Cook, a surgeon who worked in Africa before moving to Edinburgh and who wrote a thesis on Kaposi's sarcoma, many years ago some scientists in Africa suspected that Kaposi's sarcoma was caused by an infectious agent. But scientists could not correlate African Kaposi's sarcoma with geographical, ethnic or environmental factors.

The theory of the infectious agent was pursued in part because another cancer, Burkitt's lymphoma, was found to be common in

areas of Africa where Kaposi's sarcoma occurs frequently. More recently when researchers linked the Epstein-Barr virus with Burkitt's lymphoma, they explored the relationship of the Epstein-Barr virus and Burkitt's lymphoma with Kaposi's sarcoma. No links were found.

Dr. Paul L. Gigase of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Belgium, who has studied Kaposi's sarcoma in Africa, reported last month at a meeting in Brussels on AIDS that he had found, contrary to reports in medical journals, that "the geographic distribution of Kaposi's sarcoma in Africa is quite different from the distribution of Burkitt's lymphoma."

Another unexplained development in Kaposi's sarcoma, one not associated particularly with any geographic region, came about in 1969 as kidney transplant surgery began to become standard. Doctors recognized an unusual number of Kaposi's sarcoma cases among transplant recipients who also received large doses of drugs designed to suppress their immune systems so as to allow them to keep the donated kidney. Kaposi's tends to develop about 16 months after an organ transplant. In some cases, just one lesion may form. In others, the tumors may disappear with a reduction of the dosage of the immunosuppressive drugs.

Though Kaposi's sarcoma can behave in various ways clinically and epidemiologically, one interesting fact, according to Dr. A. Bernard Ackerman of New York University Medical School, is that pathologists cannot distinguish between specimens taken from all the forms of Kaposi's sarcoma. In other words, a pathologist cannot look through a microscope and tell one form from another.



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Alcoa	5397	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
Dow	5150	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	+ 1/2
WorPar	4705	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	+ 1/2
Kellogg	4141	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2
McC	3534	15	14 1/2	15	+ 1/2
WmG	3794	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2
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Among technology stocks, market bellwether IBM was advancing, establishing a new high. Digital Equipment and Cray Research were also up.

[illegible]

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	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WALL STREET WATCH

Growth in Money Supply
Is Driving Market's Rally

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS — With the market performing its high-wire act at 1,500 on the Dow industrial average, a lot of investors are worried that stocks are working without a net. That is, there's no visible support from the U.S. economy to justify Wall Street's daring. But according to Edward S. Hyman, chief economist at Cynus J. Lawrence, the sluggish economy is the very reason why the stock market is a three-ring circus.

"Wall Street's booming because liquidity is building, and liquidity is building because the money supply is growing faster than the nominal gross national product," he said. "That's one definition of a bull market."

So, with surplus funds generated that otherwise would be going into goods and services if business were expanding fast enough to absorb them, Wall Street has become the recipient, he explained.

Hyman thinks that stocks will rise more as the economy weakens.

Contrary to the widespread view that the Federal Reserve has been pumping money steadily into the system, he thinks that, "If anything, the Fed has been tightening" in 1985. "Therefore, it's been an unprecedented stock market — before Wall Street could only tolerate a bad economy when the Fed was easing."

What stocks will do when the Federal Reserve actually does act to stimulate the economy, which he said would be reflected in the wider M-3 category of money supply rather than M-1, could be "spine-tlingling," he said.

But it's his hunch that the yield on Treasury bills, now about 7 percent, will surpass the discount rate, now a half point higher, by next spring. With that development, he would no longer be bullish on stocks.

M. R. HYMAN, perennially voted Wall Street's top economist in the annual poll taken by Institutional Investor magazine, said the market's most recent surge is the result of three converging factors. First is the increased likelihood that a federal deficit-reduction plan will pass; second is progress on tax reform, and third is the big crack in oil prices.

"The first two are symbolic of a more conservative, responsible economic policy, while the third will lower inflation," he said. "Plus, they all give the Fed room to stimulate the economy."

Mr. Hyman believes that economic growth will remain sluggish until the Fed cuts the discount rate, probably in the next two or three months, and "keeps cutting until it produces an upturn somewhere, probably in housing." He warns that there could be a down quarter for GNP in the first half of next year, but sees the economy picking up to a 5 percent or 6-percent growth rate in 1986's second half.

However, he forecast that the economy will again slow in 1987 while 1988 will show improvement to coincide with the presidential election that fall.

Other major economies around the world share this protracted bout of sluggishness with the U.S., he pointed out. "Japan's economy is fading, parts of the Pacific basin are in recession and in Europe, Germany looks like the only economy with steam in it," he said.

Mr. Hyman remains bullish on bonds, arguing that, "They look as cheap now as they did in 1981." He also predicted that the dollar a year from now will be at about its present level. Short term, however, he thinks it might decline as U.S. interest rates descend, then, when the economy picks up and rates rise, the dollar should, too.

James Moltz, president and chief investment officer at C.J. Lawrence, noted that if Wall Street avoids a significant decline in

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.0000	
British pound	1.6450	+0.0050
French franc	6.5596	+0.0001
German mark	1.3636	+0.0001
Italian lira	1.3636	+0.0001
Japanese yen	163.89	+0.0100
Swiss franc	1.4803	+0.0001
U.S. dollar	1.0000	

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Japanese yen	163.89	+0.0100
Swiss franc	1.4803	+0.0001
U.S. dollar	1.0000	

Interest Rates

Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.125%
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
2-year T-bill	7.125%
3-year T-bill	7.125%
5-year T-bill	7.125%
10-year T-bill	7.125%
30-year T-bill	7.125%

Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.125%
3-month T-bill	7.125%
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6-month T-bill	7.125%
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2-year T-bill	7.125%
3-year T-bill	7.125%
5-year T-bill	7.125%
10-year T-bill	7.125%
30-year T-bill	7.125%

Japanese
May Balk
On Routes

Pan Am-United
Sale at Issue

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan's Transport Ministry is threatening to block United Airlines from operating the Pacific routes of Pan American World Airways that it has agreed to buy, officials said Wednesday. The dispute is apparently over the sharing of U.S.-Japan air routes.

United wants to start flying the Pan American routes Jan. 28 but could be forced to delay unless it gets quick government approval, a United spokesman said.

United agreed earlier this year to buy routes to 10 Asian cities from Pan Am for \$715 million. All the routes are linked through Tokyo.

Hajime Hatano, a spokesman for the Transport Ministry's international airline division, said the ministry considered United a "new airline," despite Pan Am's existing route rights. The ministry, he said, wants to negotiate route approvals with U.S. officials.

A spokesman for United in Tokyo said the airline believed that because Pan Am has "certain rights already" the takeover "should not call for these talks."

Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the U.S. transportation secretary, approved the Pan Am sale last month.

United applied Monday to the Transport Ministry to operate the 56 flights a week that are in question. The Japanese government has not yet taken a position.

Transport Ministry sources said the potential roadblock reflected dissatisfaction with what the Japanese claim is inequality in the U.S.-Japan aviation relationship. The two nations have been trying to overhaul their aviation accords for several years.

Five U.S. airlines serve Pacific routes through Tokyo. United already flies from Seattle to Tokyo and Hong Kong, but does not have inter-Asian service.

Until Nippon Cargo Airways was granted U.S. routes this year, only Japan Air Lines operated in the United States.

JAL has been the only Japanese airline allowed to fly international passenger routes. But officials are moving to dispose of the government's 34.5-percent holding in JAL, and next week will move to allow Toa Domestic Airlines and All Nippon Airways to seek foreign routes. Both have expressed interest in U.S. destinations.

Fiat, Soviet
Discussing
Engine Plant

The Associated Press

TURIN — Fiat SpA said Wednesday that it had begun negotiating with Soviet authorities to build a factory to make automobile engines in the Soviet Union.

It would be the Italian company's second major venture in the Soviet Union, where 20 years ago it built the Soviet Union's largest automobile factory.

Fiat officials did not immediately give details about the size of the proposed plant or value of the contract, but industrial sources in Turin, Fiat's headquarters, said that it could be valued at more than \$1 billion.

Stock-market analysts in Milan said that the reports of the talks helped send Fiat shares to a record on the Milan Stock Exchange. Fiat common stock closed at 5,465 lire (\$3.16) Wednesday, up from 5,320 Tuesday.

Carluccio Fre, a Fiat spokesman, said that there were positive prospects for a final agreement but that he could not elaborate.

"I can say talks are about building a factory for making a still unspecified number of car engines under Fiat's license and know-how," Mr. Fre said.

In 1965 Fiat built a factory in Togliatti, on the Volga River, to turn out 600,000 cars a year.

Fiat, which is controlled by the Agnelli family, recently had negotiated with Ford Europe, the London-based subsidiary of Ford Motor Co. of the United States, for a joint venture that would have formed the largest European auto group.

Negotiations collapsed, reportedly because neither side was willing to give up leadership in the joint venture.

Fiat shares have also been strengthened this week by a rumor that Ford Motor Co. was negotiating a takeover of the 13.5-percent Fiat stake held by the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Bank.

AT&T Asks New Canada Rate

Reuters

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday that it filed a plan with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission to provide customers with 30 minutes of long-distance calling time to Canada during evening and weekend hours for \$10 a month.

Belt-Tightening at a Leaner Inco

Productivity
Doubles Amid
Drastic Job Cuts

By Douglas Martin

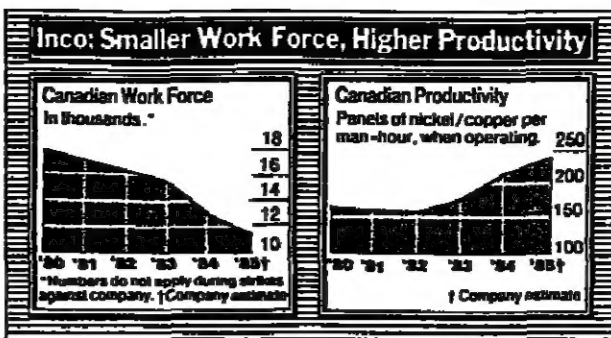
New York Times Service

SUDBURY, Ontario — In its heyday three decades ago, Inco Ltd. produced 85 percent of the world's supply of nickel, setting the price almost as a matter of divine right.

But in recent years, Inco — along with the other big mineral companies in the United States and Canada — has been staggered by stiff new foreign competition, largely from Third World producers. The world's nickel capacity surged just as demand turned sluggish, driving prices downward since 1980. Tin and copper have plummeted as well, and the precious metals — gold, silver and platinum — also are far below their highs.

For Inco, the harsh new environment translated into \$1 billion in total losses from 1981 through most of 1984. But since the fourth quarter of last year, the Toronto-based company has had profits, despite the continued price slump in metals.

Inco accomplished this turnaround with drastic belt-tightening measures, including the elim-



The New York Times

ination during the past five years of more than 12,000 jobs worldwide, or 35 percent of its work force, including more than 6,000 jobs in Canada. Through bonus plans and increased union cooperation, the leaner company — which now produces slightly less than a third of the world's nickel — has more than doubled its productivity during that time.

"In terms of cost per pound, this is probably the most efficient nickel mine in the world," boasted Menno Friesen, manager of Inco's huge Creighton operation here, one of its many mines and mills scattered about a landscape so bleak that American astronauts came to Sudbury to practice moon-walking.

The focus on productivity in the mining industry is not unique to Inco, analysts say, noting that the harsher environment has taken its toll on other leading companies. Late last month, the To-

ronto-based Dominion Bond Ratings Service put three prominent Canadian mining companies on credit alert — Aluminum Co. of Canada, Cominco Ltd. and Noranda Mines Inc. Such American mining giants as Amstar Inc. and Phelps Dodge Corp. also have faced big problems.

As with Inco, the strategy most of these companies have adopted is to slash costs by replacing workers with technology. Such a shift "went right across the mining industry," said Bruce Reid, metals and mining analyst at the Toronto securities firm of Nesbitt Thomson Bonding Inc.

While the minerals business has long been cyclical, the current downturn is different, most analysts say. The demand for basic metals is not expected to rebound, experts say, and as efficient as the industry's operations (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Takeover Rumors Propel RCA Stock Still Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock of RCA Corp., which has been buffeted for months by rumors of imminent mergers, was up another \$5 in heavy trading late Wednesday, to \$37.625 a share, after rising \$3.875 a share on Monday and Tuesday.

RCA said it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock, but rumors circulating among traders had General Electric Co. preparing a takeover bid for the electronics

and entertainment giant. By mid-afternoon, more than 3.5 million RCA shares had changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that Wall Street has recently been swept by rumors that RCA stock has been acquired by the Bass brothers, the wealthy Fort Worth investors who aided California-based Walt Disney Productions in its struggle to escape an unfriendly takeover last year.

A spokesman for the Basses said

that the family had no comment on the RCA rumors.

Separately, analysts said that rumors have circulated on Wall Street that the company is planning a major repurchase of its own stock or a restructuring that includes the sale of its cornerstone NBC television network unit and other assets.

Interest in the stock also has been sharpened since last spring by intermittent merger discussions between RCA and Los Angeles-based

MCA Inc., which have yet to produce any results.

The company has been viewed as an attractive takeover candidate for several reasons. Its NBC unit has enjoyed improving fortunes at a time when media assets generally have sold at high premiums. RCA has a strong balance sheet, and it is cash-rich, holding about \$1.1 billion in cash, according to the company's spokesman.

Many analysts, moreover, contend that the company's stock price is far below what it should be considering the value of the company's assets. Several maintain that RCA's stock should be valued between \$60 and \$90 a share.

"The stock price should be jumping on the fundamental value of the company alone," said Alan Kasan, an analyst with the First Manhattan brokerage in New York.

In addition to the NBC radio and television networks, RCA has defense and aerospace businesses, and makes televisions and phonograph records, electronic parts, and broadcast and satellite equipment. It has been cutting back weaker divisions, including its semiconductor and broadcast-equipment operations.

RCA's own concern about the prospect of a takeover has been apparent in the last two years. It recently adopted a series of anti-takeover devices. (LAT, Reuters)

Mr. Kistler said the documents were expected to be sent to the United States before the end of the month. (Reuters, AP)

Reagan Moves
On Trade Talks
With Canada

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has notified Congress that he wants to begin negotiating an agreement with Canada that could erase all barriers to U.S.-Canadian trade, which amounted to \$120 billion last year.

Mr. Reagan, in a letter Tuesday to the chairman of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees, said, "The initiation of new bilateral trade negotiations may significantly enhance our efforts to eliminate current trade frictions with Canada."

Congress has 60 legislative days to block the talks, but is regarded as unlikely to do so. Negotiations are expected to start in spring or early summer 1986.

Mr. Reagan telephoned Canada's prime minister, Brian Mulroney, to report he had begun the approval process.

Among U.S. objectives are the elimination of barriers to trade in services industries, such as banking, and to U.S. investment. Canada is eager to gain legal relief from future trade barriers that could hurt its sales to the United States.

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Telex 889217

Please note that as from December 14th 1985
the new direct telephone number of
the Eurobond Dealers will be

01-629 3535
(12 LINES)

If these lines are busy please use
our other number
01-629 6662
(12 LINES)

The Daily Source for
International Investors.



Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on Dec. 9, 1985: U.S. \$152.79.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

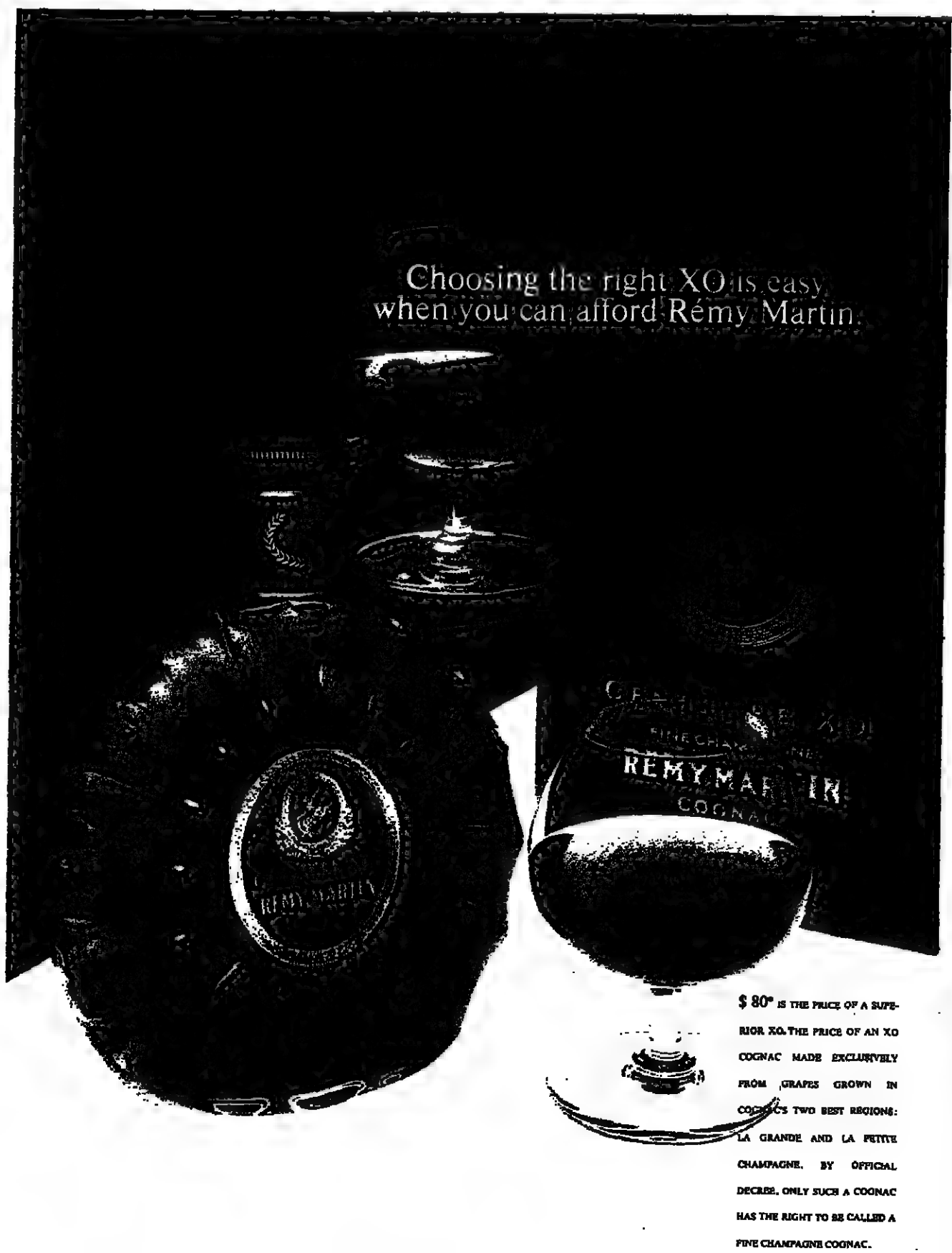
Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	S&P 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.
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NEW HIGHS 43

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CaroPL pL	CitadelHid	Claremont	Datarams
FirstCorp pL	Floodmng	Gladftr	Greiner
Haiml Wt	MollyCo Wt	Hornel s	KayJewel n
Lerkmar	MacNisch	Medie	MerqFSLn
MinPL pLc	Moog B	Moosa A	OniaArt Co
Osten s	PCE Spt	RobnSPH	PCE Mofish
PoplCorr	RBS Elect	RogianBrad	SDie 780p
ShorrShoe	SCS 790p	Sid Shares	Stonwood
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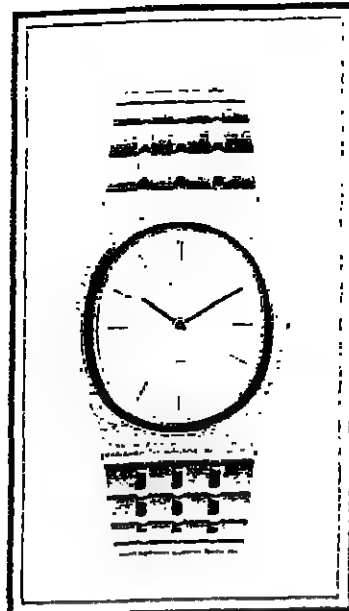
IF YOU GET A KICK
OUT OF SOCCER, READ
ROB HUGHES
WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

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12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	52		Close	
High	Low					100% High	Low	100% High	Low

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(Continued on Page 13)

A Leaner Inco Doubles Its Nickel Production

(Continued from Page 9)

have become, even more austere than in the past 10 years. But Inco, for example, announced in November that it would indefinitely close three Canadian nickel mines next year and curtail production at a fourth, lay off 125 more workers, and close operations for as long as 10 weeks next summer, compared with seven this year.

Nickel is now produced by more than 40 companies, a nearly tenfold increase from two decades ago. Many of these operations are government owned or subsidized, unlike the North American producers, and they routinely endure losses as a means of gathering foreign exchange.

World capacity — from France's Indominco, which has increased 25 percent in the past 10 years, but which has remained weak as virtually every product that contained nickel or nickel alloys — from cars to machine tools — became lighter, smaller or both. While demand picked up a bit in 1983 and 1984 — 1.285 billion pounds (\$82 million) last year — it is still slow the 1979 total of 1.375 billion pounds.

Far from Inco's former ability to price single-handedly, market prices, chiefly in the London Metal Exchange, now often drive prices upward. Spot prices fell from a high of \$3.23 a pound in March 1980 to a low of \$1.44 in November 1982 before rebounding. Nickel hit its high price this year in March, when it sold at \$2.62. It has been sliding since, hurt most recently by the collapse of the tin cartel, which used dealers to unload other metals to cover tin losses. Nickel is now selling at about \$1.65.

Producer prices are usually 15 cents to 35 cents a pound higher than the metal exchange spot price.

"We're not price makers anymore," said Walter Curlock, executive vice president of Inco. "We're price takers now."

Last year, Inco's nickel prices were 30 percent below the 1980 peak. The company calculates that its pretax earnings last year would have exceeded \$500 million had 1980 minerals prices prevailed. Instead, Inco posted a pretax loss of \$55 million.

The solution for the mining industry, nowhere more so than at Inco, has been to increase productivity.

"The mining industry, motivated by heavy losses, has probably adjusted faster to new world realities than any other Canadian industry," David Yudelman of the Center for Resource Studies at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, wrote recently.

For example, Inco is taking big steps to cut its debt, reducing it by \$186 million in the first nine months of this year, to \$927.9 million.

An even greater component of its comeback strategy has been ending labor warfare. Last June, for the first time since 1972, a labor contract was signed without any work stoppage, much less the sort of violence and sabotage once considered inevitable.

Given the company's difficult competitive environment, even Ron MacDonald, president of United Steelworkers of America Local 6500, which represents Inco workers, sees the necessity of job cuts.

More important to the turnaround, however, are positive steps Inco officials have taken to get employees involved. Bonuses for greater productivity are immensely popular, adding some \$800 a

month, or 40 percent, to the average wage.

Management also has gained considerably greater flexibility through the union's agreement to decrease the number of job classifications to 6 from 26. Similarly, employees eagerly submit suggestions for rewards of up to \$10,000, and they attend meetings on such subjects as the world nickel market.

"We don't have to tell them the industry is in trouble," said Michael D. Sopko, president of Inco's Ontario division. "They see it in the paper every day."

Indeed, probably the most closely read item in the local newspaper, The Sudbury Star, is the London Metal Exchange nickel price, which appears in the top right corner of the front page.

For Sudbury itself — a city of 157,000 dominated for generations by Inco — the layoffs at the mining company have been devastating. For many, unemployment benefits long ago turned into welfare, a process that is accelerating.

But the city's bleak economic outlook has been moderated somewhat because of the efforts of government. A new \$5-million makeover program is being readied by Ottawa and the province of Ontario. Subsidized colleges and hospitals have made Sudbury, where Inco amassed 70 percent of its \$1.47 billion in 1984 revenues, the service center of northern Ontario.

Inside the mines, technological improvements have been crucial for Inco. New methods of "bulk" mining — in which ore is removed in huge 200-foot (60.8-meter) panels — are allowing miners to remove 1,000 tons of ore an hour, 10 times previous levels in some cases.

The miners are aided by huge new continuous loaders Inco has developed, by remote-control loco-

motives and by other pieces of equipment that owe part of their genesis to the U.S. space program.

A looming question now is whether Inco can continue its efficiency drive as it continues to show a profit. A bitter exchange this fall between Flora I. MacDonald, Canada's employment minister, and Charles F. Baird, Inco chairman and chief executive officer, points up the difficulties.

Miss MacDonald, with the public support of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, told the House of Commons that Inco had returned to profitability "on the backs of the employees and is now threatening the community with further layoffs."

Mr. Baird fired off a telex saying that if Inco is to meet "the exhortations of government" to improve productivity, further work force reductions are crucial.

Semiconductor Index Improves in the U.S.

SAN JOSE, California — A key indicator of the state of the U.S. semiconductor industry, the order-to-delivery ratio, rose to 0.90 percent in November, the highest level in more than a year, the Semiconductor Industry Association said Wednesday.

That figure means that for every 590 of new orders, or bookings, in the industry term, manufacturers shipped \$100 worth of product, the report said. "Increased bookings are being seen in most integrated-circuit product categories. Such activity is an indication that business is continuing to improve in the U.S. market," the association president, Thomas Hinkelman, said.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Currency Bill Advances in U.S.

WASHINGTON — A House banking subcommittee has approved a bill that would establish a strategic currency reserve to be used to offset speculative movements in exchange rates.

The bill, approved Tuesday by the International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy Subcommittee, also calls on the president to seek an international conference for reform of the exchange-rate system.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said that some sections of the bill might limit government flexibility to deal with exchange-rate changes.

Pound Continues Lower on Oil Fears

LONDON — The British pound closed sharply lower against all major currencies again Wednesday after a day of hectic trading dominated by concern over declining crude oil prices.

In London, sterling ended 2 cents lower from Tuesday's close, at \$1.41550, after trading as low as \$1.4070. Its fall against the Deutsche mark was even sharper, declining nearly 5 pfennigs, to 3.5918 from 3.6490 Tuesday.

Interest in the dollar was muted, although the U.S. currency closed higher. The dollar closed in London at 2.5430 DM, up from 2.5390 Tuesday, and at 203.95 yen, up from 203.55. It also firmed in London to 2.1300 Swiss francs from 2.1178 and to 7.6500 French francs from 7.5500.

Dealers said that sterling had traded quietly until midsession, but that the currency dropped sharply to its lows on reports of one large sell order.

Its subsequent rebound above \$1.42 was almost certainly the result of intervention by the Bank of England, dealers said, although the level of central bank activity was uncertain.

At about the same time, dealers said, West Germany's Bundesbank entered the market selling dollars as the U.S. currency neared a chart point at 2.5500 DM. The action also helped sterling regain some lost ground, they said.

One dealer said the Bundesbank had been increasingly chary-oriented in recent weeks. "If the dollar had closed above 2.5500, there could have been a complete change

in sentiment tomorrow," to the upside, he added.

The willingness to sell sterling depended on market perception of the crude-oil market and its future direction would be pegged closely to North Sea prices, dealers said.

Trading in Britain's benchmark crude, North Sea Brent, came to a virtual standstill Wednesday as prices for January delivery swung wildly between \$21.80 and \$26 a barrel, dealers noted.

In other European markets Wednesday, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.5460 DM, up from 2.5418 at the Tuesday fixing, and at 7.7770 French francs in Paris, up from 7.7570. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1270 Swiss francs, up from 2.1188 on Tuesday.

THE EUROMARKETS

Primary, Secondary Sectors Quiet; Most Texaco Trades Stop

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON — The primary and secondary sectors of the Eurobond market were fairly quiet Wednesday, although the psychological climate of the dollar sector improved as hopes grew that a U.S. balanced-budget bill would be passed shortly, dealers said.

Meanwhile, trading virtually halted in issues for Texaco Inc. following news that a Texas judge had upheld the jury award of \$10.53 billion against the company. "There's no normal market in the

issues," a trader said, adding that any prices in them were indications only.

A New Jersey utility, Public Service Electric & Gas Co. launched a \$75-million bond issue paying 9 1/2 percent over 10 years and priced at 100 1/4.

The lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., and the issue was quoted on the market at a discount of about 1 1/2 percent, compared with the total fees of 2 percent.

The expected 20-billion-yen dual-currency bond for Daiwa Bank Ltd., which quoted

it at a discount of 1 1/2 percent, inside the total fees of 1 1/2 percent, was also quoted on the market at a discount of about 1 1/2 percent, compared with the total fees of 2 percent.

The 10-year issue has a coupon of 8 percent and was priced at 101 1/4. It will be redeemed at maturity in dollars at a rate of 177.5 yen to the dollar, or 5,633 dollars per one-million-yen bond. The lead manager was Nomura International Ltd.

Allied-Signal Inc. issued a 20-billion-yen straight bond issue paying 6 1/2 percent over seven years and priced at 101. Nomura was also the lead manager for this issue, which was quoted on the market comfortably inside the total fees of 1 1/2 percent at a discount of about 1 1/2 percent.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CHG

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12 AOC 71 11 216 71 216 +

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CHG

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12 AOC 71 11 216 71 216 +

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SPORTS

Czechoslovakia Keeps Serving Up Ace Tennis Talent

By Larry Gerber

The Associated Press

PRAGUE—The tradition has been here for years and so has the talent. But this small communist country has added a dose of Marxist-style central planning to produce a string of world-beating tennis players.

For every Ivan Lendl or Hana Mandlikova, there are thousands of Czech and Slovak youngsters taking intensive training, trying to work their way up in a national computer system that ranks practically every player in the country according to record.

Those who do move up get more playing time, and that can be crucial because there are not enough courts to go around.

As of late last month, five products of the Czechoslovak system were ranked in the top 15 in the world: Lendl (1) and Miloslav Mečíř (12) among the men; expatriate Martina Navratilova (1), Mandlikova (3) and Helena Suková (7) for the women.

Opinions differ on just why so many Czechoslovakians make good — so many, at least, in proportion to the 15.5 million population.

"The main cause of success is the support of the Czechoslovak Central Committee" of the Communist Party, said Stadion, the weekly sports newspaper.

It's tradition, said Jan Kodes, the 1973 Wimbledon champion and now the nonplaying captain of Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup team.

"Our history goes back to 1893 with the first lawn tennis club," he said. "And there's the background of the small club. There's always somebody to tell you how to hold the racket and hit the ball."

"They may be unknown people, unknown coaches, who know more about the game than some top-name coaches."

Frontage drives young players to succeed and so does the chance for travel in the West, said Frantisek Pala, head coach of the national Tennis Union and Davis Cup coach. Western travel is difficult for most Czechoslovakians.

Then there's the money. With an average monthly income equivalent to \$250, few people here can expect to become millionaires. But the elite tennis players have a chance to, although they may lose 20 percent of their winnings to the government.

Practically anyone who wants time on one of the 3,166 courts in Czechoslovakia must join one of about 100 clubs, and the sooner the better. There are no public courts, and even finding a can of balls for sale can be nearly impossible.

Talent scouts search the elementary schools; everyone over 6 is fair game. On the average, only about 40 percent

of the youngsters who try out are invited into the intensive-training program, Pala said.

And beginners aren't even given racquets. "They start with exercises, gymnastics, playing with a tennis ball. First, they have to learn to feel the ball and see it," Pala said.



Miloslav Mečíř: Not just Lendl and Mandlikova.

"Then they start later with a wooden racket, a little bigger than a table tennis paddle but much heavier.... They bounce the ball around on that for a few months. Then they get a string racket just to knock the ball around, maybe on a smaller court."

Parents pay nominal fees for the training, as little as \$10 for a season of elementary training, up to \$50 for summer or winter camps for older players.

In all, there are about 90,000 players or beginners in the system "from Lendl and Mandlikova on down," Pala said. Tennis is said to be the only self-supporting sport in the country, thanks to the Western money that flows in from the stars to be plowed back into the national program.

The government doesn't recognize "professional athlete" as a profession, but top players get special treatment.

Those over 18 and ranked in the top 120 among the world's men and top 100 women players may play where they want except the politically taboo nations of South Africa, Taiwan, Israel and Chile.

Those over 21 pay their own expenses and keep their prize money, except for the government's 20 percent and a flat \$3,000 a year to the junior tennis federation. The 18-21 group pays 20 percent to the government, 30 percent to the federation; its coaching and travel expenses are paid.

Things were once simpler. Karel Kozeluh, the professional world champion of 1925-30 and 1932, started at age 5 as a ballboy, became a local team coach at 12 and, at 14, had a professional coaching contract with the Munich club Iphitos.

Jaroslav Drobný also did without all the organization. He was national champion 1945-49 and emigrated after the communist takeover, going on to win Wimbledon in 1954.

Still there are problems. Lendl, once a halfboy for Kodes, spends most of his time abroad. He has come under criticism at home for playing in South Africa and for his reluctance to play on the Davis Cup team, which did poorly this year.

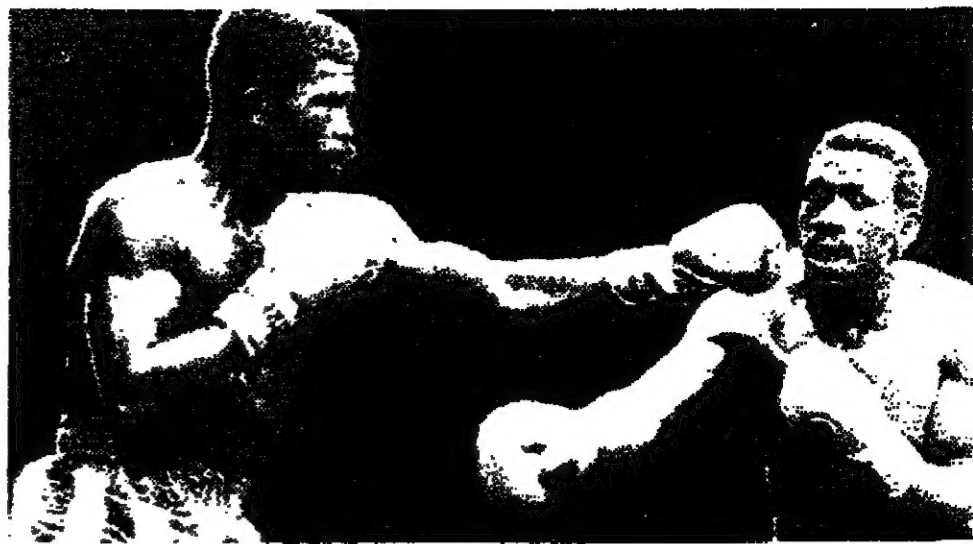
"People today are a little bit angry, and they blame him because he forgot too early all the support he got, support from his parents and the federation," Kodes said.

"The problem is that tennis, as an individual sport, is played outside the country for the money," he said.

■ 1986 Federation Cup in Prague

The 1986 Federation Cup tournament will be played July 20-27 at a tennis complex nearing completion in Prague, the state news agency CTK reported Wednesday.

It is the first time that the competition among national women's teams will be held in a communist country. Czechoslovakia, the current cupholder, has won the event four times. The United States leads with 11 victories.



Muhammad Ali seemed a little tentative in facing up to this left from J.B. Williamson.

A Prince Is Denied the WBC Crown

By Richard Hoffer

Los Angeles Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — J.B. Williamson defeated Prince Mameh Mohammed for the vacant World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title here Tuesday night.

The judges were unanimous in their decision. Mary Sammon and James Jen-Kin both scored it 117-111, and Dick Young scored it 116-112.

Williamson, ranked No. 3 by the WBC, had no trouble at all with the self-proclaimed heir to King Isiah Mohammed's kingdom in Ghana. Mohammed seemed confused and off-balance for nearly all the 12 scheduled rounds.

Williamson, the No. 2 contender, never exactly hurt Mohammed. For that matter, he did more wrestling than anything else; now 22-1, he still has only eight knockouts.

Williamson, 27, was the busier and more active fighter, although he certainly didn't recall Michael

Spinks, the man he succeeds. Williamson, at 173 pounds (78.4 kilograms), scored no knockdowns, but he did hurt Mohammed with his body attacks. After one hook to the body in the sixth round, the course of the fight seemed determined.

Mohammed seemed rubber-legged thereafter.

Afterward, Mohammed, who weighed 171½, suggested that he had overtrained and should not have come in so light to fight for the 175-pound title that had been vacated by Spinks, the former undisputed champion.

"Today is my bad luck," Mohammed said apologetically. "I shall try again."

He did not approve of Williamson's tactics. "What I see, is not what I expected," he said. "All he did was spin and guess me, just pivot me all around. Fighters come to throw the punches and see who hits who. I'm not used to rock and roll boxing."

For Mohammed, 28, who has fought here exclusively at the Forum for the last several years, it was a bitter defeat.

He had been close in the past to big money fights with Spinks, but that was before Spinks unexpectedly toppled International Boxing Federation heavyweight champion Larry Holmes. The elimination bout produced just \$45,000 for each fighter, and the title itself has commercial potential.

The fight was something of a letdown, although nobody expected a slugfest (Mohammed numbers only 16 knockouts in his record of 32-2-2). There was indeed a lot of clinching, and neither fighter was particularly accurate.

"I thought he was going to put up a better fight," Williamson said of Mohammed, "but maybe I underestimated my own talent." But he'd better not overestimate it, either, unless Mohammed is his idea of rug royalty.

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

TEAM	Yards	Runs	Pass	TDs	Ints	Pkts	FGs	SAFs	Oppo
San Diego	3276	2167	2369	28	10	10	10	10	10
San Francisco	3264	2167	2369	28	10	10	10	10	10
San Francisco	3264	2167	2369	28	10	10	10	10	10
San Francisco	3264	2167	2369	28	10	10	10	10	10

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San Francisco	3264	2167	2369	28	10	10	10	10	10
San Francisco	3264	2167	2369	28	10	10	10	10	10

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
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San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0
San Francisco	11	11	.500	0

SPORTS BRIEFS

The Pacers

Bottom Out

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — "It was an offensive fiasco," said Indiana coach George Irvine. "We couldn't get anything going."

The Indiana Pacers might score the fewest points for a National Basketball Association team since

NBA FOCUS

1972 in losing to the New York Knicks, 82-64, here Tuesday night. Indiana converted only 19 of its 74 shots — 25.7 percent — en route to posting its lowest score ever, including the Pacers' tenure in the American Basketball Association.

"This game ranks right up there as one of the worst I've ever seen," Indiana Pacers Coach George Irvine said.

"The Knicks played excellent defense, but they played hard, not well. When guys can't dribble the ball, or catch it, it's obvious they're not ready to play."

Indiana's total was the lowest since Buffalo managed only 63 points against Milwaukee on Oct. 21, 1972.

Other NBA winners Tuesday night were Boston, New Jersey, San Antonio, Detroit, Milwaukee, Houston, Portland and the Los Angeles Clippers.

The Knicks' Darrell Walker scored a game-high 19 points, and his coach, Hubie Brown, said he sparked the team's defensive effort.

"Darrell had a great game, and his floor play defensively was contagious," Brown said. "He had a spectacular defensive game."

Rory Sparrow started and ended an 11-0 third-quarter streak for New York and Patrick Ewing had 18 points and a game-high 18 rebounds.

Suppanovich paced the losers with 14 points; Vern Fleming added 13 and Wayne Tisdale had 11 before leaving the game with a knee injury.

ST. LOUIS — With a typical performance here Tuesday night, Wayne Gretzky proved himself an award-winner. The same couldn't be said for the Edmonton Oilers.

Gretzky picked up two assists to run his scoring string to 19 games on the same day he received the Lou Marsh Award, which goes to Canada's top athlete of the year.

It is the third time Gretzky has received it, having won 1982 and 1983.

"I'm more thrilled about winning the award a third time because it shows consistency," Gretzky said. "It's more difficult every year to win because athletes in Canada are getting better and better, as you can see in international competition."

But Greg Paslawski took the edge off the night for Gretzky, whom he was assigned to cover. Paslawski scored his first career hat trick as the Blues bombed the defending Stanley Cup champions, 7-3.

Paslawski also had an assist, and Doug Gilmour added a goal and two assists to give the St. Louis checking line four goals in snapping the Oilers' unbeaten streak at 12.

Cardinals Deal Pitcher Andujar to A's

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Joaquín Andujar, the moody St. Louis Cardinal pitcher who threw a nationally televised temper tantrum during Game 7 of the 1985 World Series, was traded Tuesday to the Oakland A's.

A 20-game winner the last two seasons, Andujar was sent to the A's for catcher Mike Henry and relief pitcher Tim Conroy.

Andujar, a 32-year-old right-hander, finished the season with a 21-12 record and 3.40 earned-run average despite a miserable second half.

Andujar was ejected from the final game of the Series when he argued two consecutive close calls with home-plate umpire Don Denkinger and then bumped him before being thrown out.

Andujar had to be restrained by his teammates.

Heath, 30, who can also play the outfield, batted .250 with 13 home runs and 55 runs batted in with Oakland last season. Conroy, 25, was 0-1 with a 4.26 ERA in 16 appearances.

Arizona State is Penalized by Pac-10

WALNUT CREEK, California (AP) — The Pacific-10 Conference on Tuesday hit Arizona State's basketball program with a one-year probation period in which the school will not be allowed to grant new scholarships in the sport.

In 1986, ASU will be prohibited

